The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY AUGUST 12, 1909. NO. 32.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE—

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

FISH COMMISSIONERS HERE.

State Fish Commissioner Meehan and three other members of the commission, Henry E. Cox, of Wellsboro; John Hamberger, of Erie, and A. R. Whittaker, of Phoenixville, came to Bloomsburg last Thursday, and after traveling up Fishing Creek on the B. & S., and back, met in the Court House, together with a number of fishermen from this section, to hear evidence and to determine at what point Fishing Creek ceases to be a trout stream.

Under the new law no device is allowed to be used in any trout stream except a single rod and line, and it therefore becomes of considerable importance to fishermen to have it officially determined what portion of any stream comes under the designation of trout stream. Wherever any dispute arises the law provides that the commission shall sit as a court, hear evidence, and render a decision.

A large number of witnesses were heard, but owing to the conflicting testimony and the fact that one of the commissioners was not present and will have to act upon the matter from a transcribed copy of the testimony which will require considerable time, a decision was not and will not be reached for some time. The temporary dividing line below Forks, however, set by Commissioner Meehan, when the petition was received by him, is now abrogated.

William E. Meehan presided at the meeting and stated that the court of Fish Commissioners was being held at this place in response to a petition asking the board to investigate fishing conditions in Fishing Creek and to decide at what point, if any, in the stream, that trout cease to be found. He stated that it was not a question of devices nor of other species of fish found in the stream but of trout and where they exist.

MAN FOUND DEAD.

Zura Hummell, of Stillwater, a driver for George H. Keiter, was found dead near his team along the Espy road above town last Friday morning.

He was on his way from Hunlock's Creek o Bloomsburg, and when he failed to put in an appearance here, Mr. Keiter started out to look for him, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Summers, who lives along the Espy road. found the horses about midnight and put them in his stable. The next morning he found the body of Hummell lying over the bank a short distance above his house. He notified the authorities and an examination was made. Death was found to have been due to heart failure.

Undertaker Baker took charge of the body.

CUPOLO AGAIN FIRES PLANT.

For the second time during the past week, the fire department was called Tuesday evening about — o'clock to the plant of Herman & Hassert where the roof of the foundry had again caught fire, presumably from the cupolo, near which the flames were first discovered by night watchman John Neyhart. An alarm was at once sounded and nearby employes attached the company's hose. The fire companies attached their lines also, and the blaze was soon extinguished.

It will be remembered that only a week ago, a fire of similar origin broke out on the roof not far from the cupolo, but was soon extinguished.

MAY LOCATE HERE.

At the farmers' meeting held in the court house Saturday there were upwards of thirty farmers present to hear what the representatives of the White Cross Milk Company had to offer in the way of locating a concentrating plant in Bloomsburg, whereby they will purify the milk, remove three-quarters of its bulk and then ship the purified concentrated product to New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

It was represented by J. K. Miller and J. M. Houston, who are here in the interests of the company, that the latter stands ready to make contracts with the farmers for their supply of milk, based on the prices fixed by the New York Milk Exchange. The purpose of the meeting was to ascertain in what quantities the company could depend upon securing milk should a plant be located here. The representatives stated that the company could use all the milk brought in by trolley, Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad or by wagons from nearly all points in the county.

Figures were presented to the farmers showing them the prices paid for milk in New York as compared with their revenue from the sale of butter

The company seeks a location in this section because of the high quality of milk produced, and transportation facilities to large centres of population are likewise attractive.

Figures of the possibilities of the enterprise from a financial standpoint were placed in the hands of the farmers.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society held a meeting last Saturday.

Among other business transacted, it was decided to employ Mr. George H. Mills as starter for the races. Mr. Mills has filled this position for many years.

The following were appointed Judges:

For the Races—C. M. Creveling, C. C. Yetter, and S. K. Heller.

For Live Stock—Poultry &c., W. W. Crawley of Lewisburg, A. O. Potter of Leonta, New York, F. G. Been of Collegeville.

Timers for the Races—C. W. McKelvy, F. H. Ringrose and Dr. C. W. Rabb.

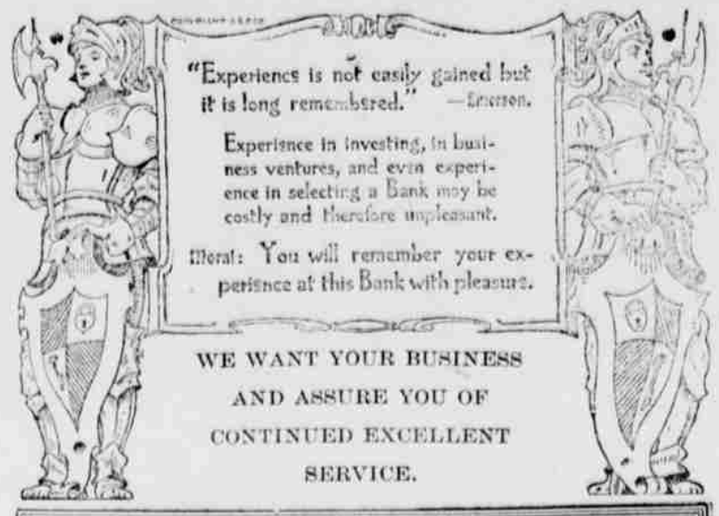
The usual force of policemen and other help were also appointed.

MAY POSTPONE RACES.

There is a possibility that the matinee races will not be held Saturday as contemplated. The situation depends wholly on the weather. If it rains and gets the track in decent shape then the races will be held, but the majority of the horsemen are decidedly opposed to any racing unless the track is in better shape than it now is, by reason of the prolonged drought.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

After an absence of twenty years, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Long, of San Jose, California, have returned to Bloomsburg and will spend some time here visiting Mrs. Long's sisters, Mrs. Bodine and Mrs. George S. Robbins, at their homes on Normal Hill. The older citizens of the town will remember Mr. and Mrs. Long, who previous to their removal to California were residents of the town.


"Experience is not easily gained but it is long remembered." —Emerson.
Experience in investing, in business ventures, and even experience in selecting a Bank may be costly and therefore unpleasant.
Moral: You will remember your experience at this Bank with pleasure.
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS AND ASSURE YOU OF CONTINUED EXCELLENT SERVICE.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

MRS. MAHALA BARKLEY.

Death claimed Mrs. Mahala Barkley at the home of her niece, Mrs. Wm. Mensch, on Main street, last Friday morning at one o'clock. Mrs. Barkley, who had lived in Bloomsburg for the past sixty years was a woman with a large circle of friends who will keenly feel her loss. Being ninety years old, and afflicted with the infirmities incident to old age, her death was not unexpected.

Born at Rupert, she resided at that place a number of years and later moved to town where she had since resided. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and when her health permitted, took an active interest in church affairs.

Mrs. Barkley's maiden name was Quick, and she was a sister of John G and W. Grier Quick, and Mrs. Hester Barton, all deceased. She had lived in this county since she was 12 years old.

Her husband died many years ago, and her two children, John and Elizabeth, both died several years ago.

The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the services being conducted by the Rev. Stuart Dickson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, in the absence of Rev. J. W. Diggles of the Episcopal church, who is away on his vacation.

KILLED IN STONE QUARRY.

William H. Edwards, of Lime Ridge, had his life crushed out at Low Bros. & Co's. stone quarry, at Lime Ridge last Monday morning. A blast had been set off some time before, and Mr. Edwards was engaged in prying out the loosened boulders when a large rock fell from the top, knocked him down, and rolled over his head, crushing the skull. Death followed within a few minutes.

At the time of the accident his son, Harry, was standing within a yard of him, fortunately escaping the death which fell upon the elder man.

The body was removed to the home, where the funeral services were conducted today.

Mr. Edwards was a Civil War veteran. He is survived by his wife and six children.

MR CREASY ON CROPS.

"Even should we get rain now," stated William T. Creasy, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Tuesday "the corn crop would be cut in two. The worst drought which, in my opinion, this state has ever experienced has already prevented any possibility of a corn crop. The potato crop will amount to even less and the vegetables are being ruined. All over the state, I find that the peaches will be exceedingly small, while such a thing as a perfect winter apple will be hard to secure. The situation is, without question, a very, very serious one."

Mr. Creasy has been having an arduous time the last few weeks, with his services in demand in all sections of the state. During last week he spoke in Franklin, Adams and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania, and in Washington county, Maryland. The week before he was in Montgomery county, and Lackawanna county.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller.

Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co. to Mrs. Anna B. Crane for property in Centralia.

Isaac Martz Estate to Sarah D. Frisbie for property in Briarcreek township.

Rosemont Cemetery Co., to Elizabeth Parker for lot in said cemetery.

Abraham Bitner to S. R. Dyer for tract of land in Locust township.

Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co. to Patrick McAndrews for property in Conyngham township.

Honora Burke Estate to Bridget O'Reilly for property in Centralia.

Wm. Mather et al to W. H. Moore for property in Bloomsburg.

Robert Johnson et al to John Lowrie for two tracts of land in Madison townsnip.

Henry Shultz Estate to J. G. Phillips for property in Benton.

Elizabeth Wilson et al to John Howell for tract of land in Hemlock township.

Elmer Houseweart and wife to A. P. Girton for property in Benton.

Citizens Loan Association to W. S. Drake et al for a property in Bloomsburg.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Co. to Myrtle I. Haas for a lot in West Berwick.

Myrtle I. Haas to Marx Levy for lot in West Berwick.

Chas. M. Longenberger to S. W. Hower for tract of land in Locust township.

A. B. Creasy and wife to Walter Lutz for tract of land in Mifflin township.

George Conner and wife to Chas. A. Conner for property in Center township.

L. Creasy Conner to Martha I. Conner for a tract of land in Center township.

WILL SOON MAKE MATCHES.

With practically all of the machinery placed into position in readiness to be set up, and Superintendent George Garrett, now at the factory to superintend the latter, it is now but a matter of a few weeks until the actual work of manufacturing matches will be begun at the Fred Fear Match factory September first has already been set as the probable date for beginning operations, and unless something unforeseen materializes there is every reason to believe that the plant will be in readiness by that time.

MORE PAVING.

The Town Council decided at its meeting on Monday night to secure bids for the paving of Main Street from Iron Street to East Street. The work will be done providing the property owners abutting on the street within the distance will pay their share, according to the ordinance.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

Harry Mallick of Conyngham township was committed to jail on Tuesday, charged with having committed a rape on Nellie Karvacs, a girl eight years old. He was committed by Justice E. E. Straub.

You Don't Need Be Afraid of Your Shadow When You Wear

Our Clothes

If you would always look well, feel well, and be well leave it to us. We always give the best we can for your money. That's the reason we have enjoyed a generous share of the patronage of this section all these years.

You will be surprised how good a Suit you can buy at this store for $15 to $20.

We make your Suit here; slip one on out of our large stock, or measure you and send away and have it made.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BATTLE ON LEDGE WITH MORO BAND

Jikiri's Outlaws Wiped Out Only After Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fighting

COMBATS IN EXTINCT VOLCANO

Caught Safety in Cave—Driven Out by the American Fire, Jikiri Tries to Behead Lieut. Wilson, but is Shot Down.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—While detailed accounts of the last fight of Jikiri, the Moro outlaw chieftain who was killed and his band exterminated in a pitched battle near Patian, on the island of Jolo, have not been received, several brief dispatches and a letter or two from American officers who fought against the outlaw give a fairly complete story of the fight.

Hunted from place to place by the regulars and constabulary, who had been in close pursuit, Jikiri, with seven followers, two women and one child, took refuge in a cave that pierced the side of the crater of an extinct volcano. Here the outlaws gathered to make their last stand. As the soldiers came up the scouts located the party, and the troops worked their way around the place until it was entirely surrounded, and there was no chance of escape.

Capt. George L. Byram of the Sixth Cavalry, who commanded the attacking force, then ordered a white flag displayed, and through his interpreter called upon Jikiri to surrender. The outlaw refused and also declined to accept a safe conduct for the women of his party, who remained with the band and bore their share of the fighting.

Capt. Byram ordered up the guns and a terrific shell fire was opened on the cave. The missiles broke above and around the opening, but the ledge protected those inside from the fire of the guns, and little damage was inflicted.

Storming parties worked their way up the steep slope, and finding footing on the ledge endeavored to rush the larger entrance to the cave. The fighting for a few minutes was deperate, but the outlaws drove their assailants back by a savage spear charge. The soldiers were not to be completely routed, however, and, taking up their posts at the end of the ledge, poured a terrible rifle fire into the mouth of the cave, the bullets glancing from the rock walls and throwing showers of sharp splinters of rock among the besieged.

Jikiri himself signaled out Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson of the Sixth Cavalry, who commanded one section of the attacking party. Dashing from the cave the outlaw flung himself upon the American before Wilson could raise his pistol. With one hand gripping the officer's hair the bandit slashed at his neck with the heavy native knife he carried, endeavoring to behead him.

Lieut. Joseph A. Baer of the Sixth Cavalry, saw his comrade's peril and dashed to his aid. As Jikiri swung back the knife to strike again, Baer shot him dead and Wilson dropped to the ground. It is feared that Wilson will be incapacitated from further service in the army, as the muscles and cords of his neck were severed by the bandit's knife.

Writing of the fight, American officers say that in the desperate hand-to-hand encounter on the narrow ledge some of the assailants may have been wounded by their own fire. In their anxiety to save each other they were forced to shoot quickly, using high-power rifles at close range, which were doubly dangerous, as the bullets will ploy through several men.

Hundreds of friendly Moros saw the fight at close range. They perched among the rocks where they could see the ledge, and not a movement of the combatants escaped their eyes. Many of them believed that Jiriki bore a charmed skin, impervious to knife and bullet. They could not be convinced that he was dead until they saw and felt his body.

MADE BUSINESS OF MURDER.

Indian Implicates a Band that Includes a Mexican Ex-Judge.

El Paso, Tex.—An Indian under arrest at Torreon confessed that he and several others, including an ex-judge of one of the Mexican inferior courts, belonged to a band which made a business of murder and highway robbery.

Among their victims were three mail carriers, murdered and robbed at different times in the last few months. The crime for which he was arrested was the murder of three men, one of them a mail-carrier on the Durango trail. Immediately after the Indian's confession, a strong force of rurales left for the scene and captured the entire gang, also recovering much of their plunder. All the gang are in jail at Torreon.

Canada Too Strong for U. S. to Whip.

Winnipeg, Man.—General Otter, commander of the military forces of Canada, in an interview said: "The United States could not beat Canada in a twenty-five-year war. If they ever started it would be another Philippine war, and Canada would win.

"Incidentally," said Otter, "Lord Kitchener would make a better manager of a department store than commander in the position he now occupies."

JUMPER HEATHERBLOOM DEAD

Horse Attempted to Leap Paddock Fence and was Injured So He Had to Be Destroyed.

Great Barrington, Mass.—Heatherbloom, the champion high jumping horse, with a record of 8 feet 6 inches, made in Chicago, reached his limit trying to leap the paddock fence which was specially built to keep him in his pasture. He was so badly injured that in mercy he was shot.

In this tragic manner Heatherbloom ended his noteworthy career. No other animal in the world ever equalled the upward flight which he accomplished with 150 pounds of man on his back. In all his record breaking jumps he had Dick Donnelly in the saddle.

Heatherbloom's record leap completely places in the shade the tales of prodigious jumps made by kangaroos when pursued. It is nearly two feet above Harry Porter's great record of 6 feet 6 3-4 inches, though Porter had the advantage of having but two legs to get over the bar.

Heatherbloom was called the "Super-horse." He was about fifteen years old and was sired by the thoroughbred stallion Philosophy, by Longfellow. He was a brown gelding with a white stripe down his face, with the right fore ankle white and the two hind legs white to the ankle. He stood 16 hands 2 inches high, or 5 feet 6 inches. It will be seen from these measurements that when he made his great record he cleared three feet over his own height.

Heatherbloom in a way was a genius, and like most of that irritable tribe he had his moods. With him jumping was a sport and he was only inclined to indulge in it when in the humor. Unless he felt so inclined he would not leap a five-foot fence. But when he felt like jumping he would clear the fence like a bird and go frolicking around the ring afterward, knocking over a groom or two out of sheer good spirits. Dick Donnelly knew the whimsical nature of the horse better than any other man, and could induce him to jump higher than any other rider. But when Heatherbloom felt like jumping any one could ride him. Miss Belle Beach proved this by winning a blue ribbon on him in the high jumping class at the Monmouth County Horse Show on July 27, 1905.

Heatherbloom was owned by Howard Willets of White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Willets valued him at more than $20,000, and only last spring refused an offer of that sum from Barnum's circus.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Justice William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, is being groomed for the next

Justice William J. Gaynor.

Mayoralty race in New York. It is said he has the powerful backing of Tammany Hall.

DEAF, DUMB AND CAN'T READ.

Prisoner in New York Unable to Plead to Indictment.

New York City.—Deaf, dumb and unable to read or write Abel Simon, 17 years old, of 137 Brook avenue, the Bronx, was a stumbling block to legal procedure in General Sessions when he was asked to plead to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree. He was charged with taking a diamond ring worth $28 from the jewelry store of Samuel Haskilevitz, 408 Sixth avenue.

In vain did Assistant District Attorney Marshall plead with Simon to plead. A court attendant who knew the finger alphabet went at the boy with fingers wriggly extended, to which the boy responded with alien fingering.

"The thunders of the law cut but a sorry figure in the presence of an affliction like that," observed Judge Rosalsky. "What imprisonment could cut him off more completely from his fellows? The pains and penalties of the law could add nothing to such chains as these."

Clean Law Closes Hotels.

Topeka, Kan.—Two hotels have been closed by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas Health Board, for failure to comply with a law recently enacted, which provides that every guest of hotels shall be guaranteed a clean room, clean bedding, clean towels and protection from rats, mice, lice, bedbugs and other pests.

Duel with Fireworks.

Sioux City Iowa.—In an effort to settle their differences over a girl, William Patten and William Melody fought a duel with Roman candles. After several exchanges without result, Patten was struck full in the eye by a well-aimed fiery missile, and will probably lose the sight of that optic.

$360 for a Fresh Water Pearl.

Iowa City, Ia.—E. R. Moore, of Corallville, has sold for $360 a fresh water pearl which he found in the Iowa River near his home.

Helpful Beauty Hints

Proper Use of Cosmetics, All Picturesque Results—Effective Touches of Rouge for Cheeks and Ear Lobes—Whitening Lotion for Neck and Shoulders—Hair Treatment.

The use of cosmetics, so long an acknowledgedly important part of European woman's toilet, has always been strongly disapproved of in America.

Public opinion is, however, undergoing a gradual change in this respect, probably brought about in part by the general harmlessness of the articles used.

In the past much was heard of the poisoning of actors and actresses (for many years the only large consumers) by white lead, which was a principal ingredient of paints used on stage.

Nowadays all paints, powders and hairdyes that are bought from a reliable source, are as carefully and healthily compounded as prescriptions ordered by a physician.

As a matter of fact pure face paint is not injurious when properly removed. Any one who has a large number of acquaintances among theatrical people will tell you that as a rule their skins look as smooth and fine in private life as when seen on the stage.

This is largely due to the fact that professionals have learned to remove all the makeup carefully with a good cream before retiring, and to take as much care of their face as they do of their clothes. Also to the fact that cosmetics are more carefully prepared than formerly.

Now that the use of rouge has come so decidedly into fashion it may be helpful to explain the proper method of using it.

In the good old days of shaded candles and even in the more recent ones, when gas was used, only a fairly good complexion passed musted very well by artificial light. But under the uncompromisingly truthful electric globes, one must be a beauty to look only fairly well, for this particular form of illumination casts a bluish tinge over all skins. To guard against this unbecoming effect a touch of rouge will be most satisfactory.

We are passing through one of those periods in the history of fashion, that demands that we all look picturesque and "if we can't look picturesque we must look as picturesque as we can."

Now for a few directions as to the best method of making up the face. The color can be little deeper in the center of the cheeks and then should be blended off lightly all over the cheeks. The tip of the chin should always be tinted as well. After you have done this you will observe that this gives a natural appearance, and does not look blotchy or "painted." If the ears look very white by contrast, tint the outside edges and the lobe very delicately. This detail is one whose neglect has been the cause of many failures.

The lips, if pale, should be reddened also and don't make the mistake a person I know did, of putting nail salve on them, and thus removing all the skin. After you have finished with the rouge, powder the entire face.

Rouge must be very sparingly used and so thin a coat applied that what natural color you have will have an opportunity to show through. Nothing adds so much to a face as play of color, and the changing dimple.

Some dermatologists offer to make a permanent dimple, but it is most emphatically to be avoided, for its uncertainty is its greatest charm.

A whitening lotion for the neck and shoulders is more lasting than dry powder for use in the evening when a decollete gown is worn. It is much more satisfactory than powder as it does not rub off.

A girl of piquant type of beauty may dare to put a tiny bit of black court plaster at one side of the chin or on the cheek near the eye, but not the fair, placid lady for it would look most incongruous.

Whatever is put on the face during the waking hours, must be removed before retiring, and then no ill effects can possibly follow. This is best done with cleansing cream, which frees the pores from all foreign substances.

A Simple Hair Treatment.

A woman of sixty-five years, who has a head of hair few girls could boast, says the secret of it is her constant brushing.

She has her head shampooed much less frequently than is the present fashion, but preserves a clean scalp by both wet and dry brushing. Twice a week she dips the brush in water and works all over the scalp with it, following it up by a dry brush.

Once in ten days or two weeks she subtitutes witchhazel for water. The alcohol in it acts as a cleaner and cuts the oil in the nair.

The only other treatment she believes in is singeing the ends of the hair every six weeks. She does this herself by dividing the hair into tighly twisted strands, while she goes over with a long wax taper used in a gas lighter

To Whiten the Hands.

Whenever you bathe your hands dry them very thoroughly. Before retiring spread this paste all over the hands and draw on a pair of loose, white cotton gloves, leave on over night and bathe in the morning with warm water, then rinse off with cold. Tight corsets will make the hands red, so if you are in the habit of lacing you must loosen your stays before you can expect to have white hands.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

SQUALLS AND [illegible]

Intimate Connection Between Two Events in a Baby's Life.

The idea that babies squall by nature, as a matter of habit or out of pure cussedness, is both a delusion and a base slander on the baby, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Whenever a baby squalls, he says, it is some grown-up's fault. A farmer who would hear his cherished hogs squealing in their fattening pens would promptly "call down" the hired man whose duty it was to feed them. A baby does not want very much at a time, but he does like it regular. And when you have once, by a little careful observation, "struck his gait" as to amount and frequency—about two ounces every two hours is a fair average to begin with—then his little life will be one peaceful sequence of eating and sleeping, sleeping and eating, but all the time growing, with as little fuss or disturbance as a tulip makes when it is pushing up its green pencil through the brown earth.

The regularity recommended should be the baby's kind of regularity, not that of the grown-ups who have him in charge, the doctor explains further.

"He is no railroad train that reaches an eating station on schedule time just every two hours. They did not know anything about clocks where he came from. But he has a natural self-acting dinner gong in his little interior which serves his purposes exceedingly and will rise to the potency of a foghorn or fire alarm if you do not pay attention to it promptly. His idea of regularity is a nicely balanced system of sleeping till he is hungry and then feeding till he is sleepy, with a fine disregard for the hands of the clock and even for the difference between day and night. As his fuel box is limited in size, and the degree of concentration of the fuel administered does not vary much, it will take him just about so long to burn up each charge, so that he will tap the gong at pretty regular intervals. But there will be nothing machine-like or suburban-time-table-like about this regularity. If he should awake fifteen minutes before the sacred hour and show by unmistakable minor signs that he is ready for business, feed him at once. He should never be allowed to go to the length of crying. The cry is a signal of distress, and a baby that cries much has been unlucky in its parents or its nurse. The idea that babies cry just to expand their lungs or to develop their voices is a nurse's tale. A child that never cries is as healthy and as happy as a nation that has no history."

WIFE AWARDED $100 A DAY.

Judge Dowling, of New York, has set a new record in the matter of allowances to wives in separation suits. In the famous case of the Howard Goulds, recently on trial, he awarded Mrs. Gould $36,000 a year, $3,000 a month, or $100 a day.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Very strong tea will stop the bleeding from a cut.

Equal parts of milk and lukewarm water is a good solution for sponging plants.

Spoons are sometimes used with firm puddings, but forks are the better style.

A little vinegar in polish will be found to obviate the dead, oily look so often noticed after cleaning furniture.

For large shoes which slip at the heel glue a shaped piece of velvet to the inside, bottom and side of the heel, and it will cling to the stocking.

To prevent a lamp from smoking soak a new lamp wick two or three hours in vinegar. Dry well before using. If you follow this recipe your trouble with your lamps will cease. Lamp wicks in lanterns or carriage lamps that are not in daily use should be treated in this way.

Too much salt in gravy may be counteracted by putting a pinch of brown sugar in it.

After using a bowl of cold water starch, it should be allowed to settle. Then pour off the water and dry the starch in the oven at night or on the stove. It will be reduced to a cake and can be powdered and be used over again.

Never throw away old gloves, particularly old white gloves. They are most useful in protecting the hands while dusting, sweeping or washing dishes. As women often complain that they feel clumsy in doing their work with gloves on, by simply cutting away the finger tips this sensation is overcome.

Tinware may be brightened and cleansed from smoke by rubbing with a hot solution of common baking soda and water.

To color white cotton yellow, use green peach leaves and alum well steeped together in water.

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INFANTS & CHILDREN

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Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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One-sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs," have been perfectly and permanently cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not advertised to cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will do that. The "Discovery" does cure obstinate, lingering or "hang-on-coughs," and all those catarrhal conditions of throat and bronchial passages which if not properly treated end in consumption. Take the "Discovery" in time and if given a fair and faithful trial it will seldom disappoint.

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A Reliable Remedy for CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A comparatively new species of beetle, which infests the potato vines and stalks with the larvae, and is known as the borer, has destroyed almost the entire potato crop in Northumberland county. The discovery of this destroyer of the potato crop is attributed to J. H. Klase, a scientific farmer, who resides at Snydertown. This well-known farmer states that he planted a half acre of early potatoes. All died from the destroying effects of the beetle, which bored into the stalk and deposited its larvae in the stem.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the recess of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE USEFUL OMELET.

Daintiest and Most Quickly Prepared of Egg Dishes.

The omelet, that daintiest and most quickly prepared of dishes, in which eggs go farthest when they are dear and which offer an astonishing variety when they are cheap, solves most satisfactorily, to my mind, the question of "left-overs," since even the merest fragments of meat, vegetables or fruit may serve as the "motif" for a delicious omelet. The last, unpresentable scraps of the boiled ham, a slice or two of fried ham, cold beef, mutton or fowl may be minced, seasoned and stirred directly into the eggs, or it may be heated with cream and a little thickening and spread upon the omelet just before it is folded. Fish may be used in either way, while a couple of sausages heated and rolled into the center of an omelet give it quite a different character. Try the vegetable omelet. A spoonful or two of peas or asparagus tips "left over" form the daintiest filling, while a tomato omelet with a dash of cayenne is most appetizing. So is the cheese omelet, in which are used, grated, the hard bits of cheese unsuitable for the table otherwise. The children will like the sweet omelet, which has added to the eggs a little sugar and cinnamon and is spread with that last spoonful of jam, jelly or preserves which is so often left to turn sour in the jar, because too small a portion for a dish in itself. All this is merely suggestive—try for yourself and see how wide the field is for experiment.

TRIFLES WORTH KNOWING.

If fresh fish is to be kept over night it should be salted and laid on an earthen dish, not placed on a board or shelf.

When the supply of preserves has run low a good jelly can be made in winter from oranges and apples mixed. The proportions are a pint of boiled apple juice to a pint of orange juice and a pound of sugar.

If a lamp wick does not move easily in the holder, draw out one or two threads from one side.

Left-over cereals need not be wasted. They are excellent fried like mush, and eaten with syrup or honey.

Rids Flower Pots of Worms.

The best way to rid your flower pots of worms is to thoroughly saturate the soil with lime water. Stop the hole in the bottom of the pot with a cork, pour the water on freely and let it remain long enough to do its work. Many complain that lime-water does not do any good; but it will if used rightly and in sufficient quantities.

Peeling Onions Without Tears.

The work of skinning onions, which usually ends in tears, can be made a pleasure by pouring boiling water over them and covering a few minutes before peeling.

We Give Away Absolutely Free of Cost

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THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.

New Forest Fire Fighting Law.

Does Away With Old Plan—Provides for Fire Wardens.

A new law which is of interest to every one, because of the many forest fires, which have taken place during the past few years is about to be put in force in this State.

Heretofore constables have acted in the capacity of fire wardens, and have been directed and paid for their services through the county commissioners, but under the new act all this is changed. In the near future fire wardens will be appointed in every township and borough in the State, and they will be paid one-fifth by the county in which they serve and four-fifths by the State. These wardens will report to the Forestry Department on specially prepared blanks. Following are some of the important sections of the new act which was approved May 13, 1909, by Governor Stuart.

The Commissioner of Forestry shall appoint in each borough and township in this Commonwealth, if in his judgment necessity exists for such an appointment, a suitable and competent person, who shall be known as the district fire warden.

Whenever fire is discovered in or approaching woodlets, forests, or wildlands, whether the same be owned by individuals, corporations or by the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of fire wardens, immediately to take such measures as are necessary for the extinguishment of the fire. He shall have the authority to employ such other person as, in his judgment, may be necessary to render assistance in extinguishing the fire; and whenever it is not otherwise possible for him to secure a sufficient number of persons to assist in extinguishing the fire, he is hereby given the power and authority to compel the attendance of, and the rendering of assistance by persons, in the extinguishing of the fire under the penalties prescribed in this act. The district fire warden, while engaged in performing the duties imposed by this act, shall receive as compensation 25 cents per hour and his actual necessary expenses incurred; and the persons so employed, or compelled to assist the warden, in the extinguishment of fire, shall receive as compensation for their services 15 cents per hour.

Orders to Game Wardens.

Based On the New Fish and Game Law.

Local game wardens received orders recently to cover the requirements of the new laws about hunting in the woods. The laws are a bit changed from former enactments and it will be well for the local people to study them just a bit. One thing that many of our residents need to know is that the person not born on the soil of the United States or under its jurisdiction and unnaturalized may not hunt under any conditions. If you are an unnaturalized resident, better take out your old gun and throw it away. It will surely get you into trouble if you keep it about the house. The fever will come over you and you will go out to hunt. Then a game warden will find you and you will pay enough to take a trip to Coney Island and Atlantic-by-the-Sea.

Would Swear It Out.

Two Montour county residents were recently fined for profane swearing, which was such an unusual proceeding that the Milton *Evening Standard* said it recalled an incident in the life of Michael Dan Magehan, a noted lawyer of Cambria county in olden times, who was accustomed to embellish his remarks with "the most eloquent and graceful profanity." He was defending a fellow one day before a Justice and emphasized his plea with frequent profane utterances. Finally the Magistrate called him to account and fined him $1.35 for two oaths. Michael Dan handed him a five-dollar gold piece and said: "Just keep it, your Honor, I'll swear it out."

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 04
Zaners.....	¶9 40	¶3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 08	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	¶10 00	¶3 37	¶7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	¶10 03	¶3 40	¶7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	¶10 08	¶3 45	¶7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	¶1010	¶3 47	¶7 33	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	§	†
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	¶6 01	¶11 00	¶4 47	¶7 12	....
Laubachs.....	¶6 03	¶11 02	¶4 48	¶7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	¶6 12	¶11 06	¶4 53	¶7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	¶6 14	¶11 09	¶4 56	¶7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	¶6 35	¶11 29	¶5 17	¶7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. ¶ Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M,	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4.00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1909

THE STATE PLATFORM.

There is much wholesome reading in the Democratic platform, and about the best of it all is the appeal with which the platform closes for the active support "of all our fellow-citizens who are tired of promises and demand fulfillment, and who, disregarding past differences, desire and demand honest methods and good government." A large proportion of the Republican voters of the State ought to accept that invitation and elect the Democratic candidates.

It is a part of the State Constitution that railroad companies shall vote themselves to the business of transportation and let other business alone. There has never been any real effort by the State to enforce that provision, and the Democratic platform demands that there shall be. The State Railway Commission is without any power except to draw salaries and give advice. The platform demands the enlargement of its powers, "and penal laws which will enforce respect for its decisions." The platform denounces, what *The Record* has so often condemned, the maintenance of a large Treasury surplus "to be deposited in banks, and thus making the public funds liable to use for political purposes."

The simplification of the ballot and the better preservation of its secrecy are essential to free and honest elections, and the platform demands both. The neglect to push the prosecution of the Capitol looters is pointed out; to condemn this negligence is alone a sufficient reason why the Republican ticket should be defeated. The pending tariff is obviously a "direct violation of the promises of the Republican party," and "framed for the benefit of special interests." Labor unions, "acting within the limits of the law and not subversive of public order or individual rights," are very justly commended.

The platform also calls for State pensions for civil war veterans and their widows, and an income tax. It is free from ambiguity; it expresses Democratic convictions, and it gives abundant reasons why several thousand Republicans should vote the ticket this fall.—*Record.*

Supervisors Entitled to Pay.

Judge Shull, of Juniata county, recently handed down an important opinion in the case of the Supervisors of Tuscarora township against that township to recover wages for service as Supervisors. He decided that the Supervisors are entitled to pay for their service. This will apply to the Supervisors in all other townships in this State.

Problem of the Dustless Road.

Discussion of This Important Question to be Feature of Good Roads Convention.

The tentative program compiled by the National Committee of the second annual National Good Roads Convention, to be held in Cleveland, September 21, 22 and 23, under the auspices of the American Automobile Association and other organizations, indicates that every subject of vital importance to the good roads movement will be conducted on broad lines. The interest taken in the convention by the U. S. Office of Public Roads illustrates the growing sentiment not only for securing proper highways, but the desire for improved methods whereby the most economical system of maintenance may be acquired with the utmost comfort to all users of the highway.

Among these the dust problem looms prominent. No subject at the present time possesses such widespread interest to the motorist, the farmer driving to town with his produce and, indeed, everyone on the highway, as that of dustless roads. Provost Hubbard, the U. S. chemist, in the Office of Public Roads, will explain the many difficulties in dealing with this problem, in addition to showing the degree of success obtained in various practical experiments in a paper on bituminous road materials.

Logan Waller Page, director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads, will bring out some sharp contrasts in his discussion of the road situation in the United States as compared with foreign countries. The farmers' interests in road improvement will be presented by the Hon. T. C. Laylin, master of the Ohio State grange. In this connection it is interesting to note that in many sections of the country farmers are now using wide steel tires, thus preventing the cutting up of ordinary roads due by the constant use of narrow tires.

The papers and discussions on these important road problems will be supplemented by many practical tests on the highways in and around Cleveland. There will be also an exhibition of road-making machinery, the largest of its kind that has ever been arranged in the United States, affording engineers and highway commissioners an opportunity to study every appliance used in road construction.

The National Committee has issued invitations to the Governors of every State to send from five to ten official delegates to the convention, and the Mayors of the principal cities have also been requested to designate representatives.

President Lewis R. Speare, of the American Automobile Association, will deliver the opening address in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Cleveland, on Tuesday, September 21. Governor Harmon will welcome the delegates to Ohio and Mayor Thomas L. Johnson will deliver the address of welcome to Cleveland.

Affiliated with the A. A. A. in conducting the convention are the National Grange, U. S. Office of Public Roads, the American Road Makers' Association, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association and other national bodies interested in highway improvement.

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WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1909

The tariff bill is finally passed, Congress has adjourned, the President is packing his goods and chattels preparatory to moving to his summer home at Beverly, Massachusetts and the few members of the cabinet who have not already left Washington are preparing to do so at the earliest opportunity. Within forty-eight hours a member of Congress will be as rare in Washington as "a hen with eye-teeth," to borrow one of Speaker Cannon's bucolic similes. The annual summer exodus of official Washington leaves the national capitol, which for nearly ten months of the year produces more news of national importance than any other metropolis, with little news of importance. Of course to all intents and purposes the capital will be transferred to Beverly where the president will remain until he starts upon his long tour of the country on September 15.

***

The President and the Senate leaders are rejoiced that their task of revising the tariff is accomplished. It has been attended with so much turmoil and anxiety that there is a disposition to give thanks that it is over regardless of the fact that the Payne tariff bill falls far short of the promises and expectations of President Taft or, for that matter, of the Republican national platform. In the eleventh hour of the consideration of the measure it became necessary for the Senate leaders to devise a scheme for lowering the duties on leather goods still further than they had done in conference. Under the law as finally signed the measure provides for a duty of 10 per cent. on all leather shoes, of 20 per cent. on all harness and on all saddlery. As it passed the House these duties applied only to shoes, harness, saddlery, etc., made from the hides of cattle, but when the measure, that is the conference report, reached the Senate those western members who are known as "range Senators" got off the reservation and threatened such dire things that it became necessary to placate them to insure the adoption of the report.

***

After passing the tariff bill the House gave the President one more slap, as a result of the personal animosity of Speaker Cannon. Mr. Cannon told the President that unless the Executive would promise to appoint former Representative James Watson, of Indiana, he who ran for Governor last fall and was defeated, a member of the commission, he, (the Speaker) would defeat the entire provision, The President refused to make any promises, maintaining that the appointive power belonged to him and that Mr. Cannon had no right to attempt to drive such a bargain. The Speaker in turn attempted to kill the provision for a tariff commission but was prevented by the Senate conferrees who stood by the President. When, however, the appropriation bill providing $100,000 for the pay and expenses of the commission went to conference, the Speaker sought first to have the provision stricken out, and failing in that, secured its reduction to $75,000.

***

The fact is that most of the Republicans, all to whom the term "old line" applies, are hostile to a tariff commission. They are afraid to have the facts ascertained even by a Republican President, and they are especially opposed to having them made public. They realize no doubt that the publication of the facts will prove an almost fatal blow to the protective system, and, moreover, they know that with a commission to ascertain and make public the facts there will be no opportunity for that trading of duties for political and politico financial support which has done so much to perpetuate the Republican majorities in the two houses of Congress. There has been no feature of the tariff Congress which has so effectively demonstrated to the thoughtful observer the hollowness of most of the claims for the protective policy as the opposition with which President Taft's efforts to secure a commission which would be competent to procure the facts has been met. Nothing could account for this persistent opposition except the fear of the Republicans in congress to have the facts known.

***

The evil results of President Roosevelt's action in waiving the sentence of dismissal pronounced against certain West Point cadets is made manifest in the recent hazing of Cadet Sutton and the events which followed it. The Superintendent of the Military Academy and the officers in the War Department urged Mr. Roosevelt not to exercise executive clemency at the time, but he thought the hazing of which the cadets had been found guilty amounted to little more than boyish pranks and that dismissal was too severe a punishment. The recent hazing of young Sutton is held by the officers to be the direct result of that clemency, for the cadets got the idea that provided they could exert sufficient political influence they could disregard the law and the regulations with impunity.

A Little Ballot and a Second Choice.

The investigation into the uniform primary laws of this State by a committee from New York brought out strong, if indirect, arguments against the big ballot and to give voters at a primary or even at election an opportunity of expressing a second as well as first choice of candidates. It was stated in the hearings that one man might be selected by the ruling, responsible faction of a party and a dozen free lances might put themselves forward, and that where the alphabetical order is followed with the candidates 20 per cent. of the vote would be cast for the first man by citizens too ignorant or lazy to know what they were doing, or why.

In such a field, too, under the present rule, the chances are that a man who is the choice of but a considerable minority will win. Had each voter the power to name a second as well as a first choice for each office, then a majority could be required to nominate or elect, no matter how many men were running. As has been shown, the failure of any one of a group of candidates for the same place to get a clear majority would result in the throwing out of the low man and the redistribution of his votes as the second choices on his ballots signified. This process would continue until some candidate had a clear majority.

Whenever there are fewer names on the ballot, that is, whenever the minor offices that the people pay no attention to now are made appointive and responsibility is clearly fixed, voters will give more attention to what they vote for.

Opponents of the primary system are fighting the same losing fight that the opponents of the Australian ballot did and for the same reasons. They are the same type of men precisely.

And in most cases it is their manipulation of conventions that is forcing the primary system now just as it was their unblushing frauds at the ballot box and purchase of votes when they could be sure that the goods were being delivered that brought the Australian ballot on their heads.

—*Pittsburg Sun.*

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The Dollar Road Tax.

The dollar road tax has been giving trouble all over the state and collectors and others have been having all kinds of difficulties in collecting the same. The commissioners of Armstrong county to get right wrote to the auditor general about this tax and in reply have received information that the additional dollar tax must be paid in each township in which property is owned. The opinion has prevailed that this tax could only be assessed against property owners in the township in which they resided, but from the above it is understood that the extra dollar can be assessed and collected in every township in which property is owned.

A Novel Hotel.

Scranton is to have a new hotel, which is expected to be one of the show places of that section of the country, and what, perhaps, will be its most unique feature will be a "coal mine cafe" located in the centre of the main grill room on the first floor of the hotel. This cafe is to be a replica of a coal mine, with nothing but solid chunks of coal being used in its walls. Everything that appears in a regular mine "chamber" will be embodied in the cafe, such as the rough walls and roof, from which ice cold water will trinkle, as it does in nature. The dark eerie aspect, the lighting by electric torches, made to represent the lamps used in the mine, the extrance and exits, one and all of which are to be made similar to those seen in the anthracite collieries, are bound to make the spot one of exceeding interest to visitors to the city.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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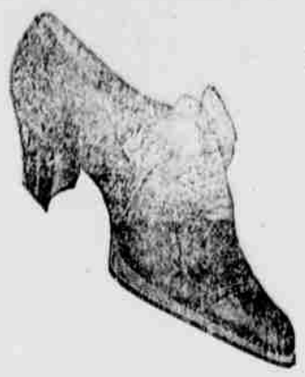

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Examinations for rural carriers were held in town last Saturday.

H. Mont Smith Esq., and family are spending several days at Jonestown.

Miss Ella Stoker of Stillwater, spent last Saturday in town calling on friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Leverett of Philadelphia are visiting their relatives here.

Dr. C. F. Altmiller has ordered a new Speedwell Auto, and expects it this week.

Rev. J. W. Diggles and family are spending this month at Brentwood, Long Island.

Mrs. J. F. Hicks, mother of R. A. Hicks, was severely bruised by falling down stairs on Tuesday.

The Craftsman Club won from the Wheelmen Club last Thursday at base ball by the score of 14–13.

Frank Roys of Lyons, N. Y., is making a visit here. His many friends are giving him a hearty welcome.

H. Domer Geisinger of this office is taking a two weeks' vacation. His trip will include Niagara Falls and other points.

The Northumberland county court has authorized the voters of Shamokin to vote for or against a city charter in the autumn.

Mrs Col. A. J. Frick of Danville, and her daughter, Mrs. Tabor of New Yord, were the guests of the Misses Clark yesterday.

Merrill W. Smith, of Centre street, has been confined to the house for the past several days with a case of ivy poisoning.

Miss Margaret Williams has purchased the millinery store of Miss Minnie James. Miss Williams is an experienced milliner.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairchilds of Bridgeport, Conn., who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Wirt, returned home on Tuesday.

The employees of Bloomsburg Silk Mill will hold their tenth annual picnic at Indian Park, Williamsport, on Saturday, August 21.

W. O. Holmes and Son have the contract for heating by steam the house owned by Wm. Krickbaum, on Fair street, and occupied by Moyer Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Elmer Wilbur are visiting the former's parents, Prof. and Mrs. G. E. Wilbur. Elmer is engaged in teaching in Jacksonville, Florida.

Nicholas Oberender, a former resident of this town, died at Mansdale on Sunday, aged 74 years. He was a civil war veteran, and a tailor by trade.

E. F. Row will move next week into apartments over his barber shop. He has transformed the second floor into a commodious flat with every convenience.

The Supervisors of Mifflin township have entered into a contract with the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Co. to light the southern end of the Mifflinville bridge.

Rev. M. E. McLinn of Apollo, Pa., will preach in St. Matthew's Lutheran church at both services next Sunday. He was pastor of that church for a number of years, and has many friends here.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Considerable excitement was caused in council meeting Monday evening by reason of remonstrances on the part of several residents of East Seventh Street against the methods of the town in fixing up that street.

A Salina (Kan.) girl sent 50 cents in answer to a Chicago advertisement for keeping the hands soft and white, and received this recipe: "Soak them three times a day in dish water while your mother rests."

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa. post office: Mr. F. W. Coe, Mrs. Frank Frymire, Mr. R G. Geary. Cards: Mr. Herbert Hoffman, Mr. B. F. Jones, Miss Mary Liby, Mr. Bruce Kahler.

On the notice board of a church near Manchester, Eng., the other day the following announcements appeared together: "A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening: 'A Night of Agony.'"

A grocer in Gardner, Me., who sells storage eggs because he cannot get fresh ones, has had the following card printed, which he puts in with each package of eggs sold: "Cold Storage Eggs. We charge 2 cents per dozen over cost and do not guarantee quality. No discount if they are all rotten."

Treasurer's Report for August.

Following is the report of Town Treasurer Campbell ending August 9th:

To balance on hand last report $1094.95; to amount collected on 1909 duplicate $2208.87; to amount C. P. L. and Rys. Co., account expenses incurred in relaying of track near D. and B. bridge $40.50; to amount W. V. Robbins, Collector, account 1907, $200; W. V. Robbins, Collector, account 1908, $145.88; state tax $3.

DISBURSEMENTS.

By orders paid $2126.82; by coupons paid and state tax $909.35; by balance on hand $656.95; total $3693.12.

Amount due from W. V. Robbins Collector, account 1906 duplicate $100; 1907 duplicate $637.34; 1908 duplicate, $7903.25; total $8640.59.

Big Chestnut Crop Likely.

Indications are, judging from the unusually heavy load of blossoms on the trees, that the crop of chestnuts will be a record breaking one this year. This will be hailed with delight by the boys who find pleasure in chest-nutting and also by many others to whom a large chestnut crop means an additional income to them, as chestnuts always command a good price.

Farmers' Picnic.

A large crowd attended the Farmers' Picnic at Whitenight's Grove yesterday. The speakers were Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, twice governor of Iowa, and Secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt, Congressman J. G. McHenry, Representative W. T. Creasy, Prof. C. L. Goodling of State College, Hon. A. J. Kahler of Hughesville, John A. McSperran of Lancaster.

Dr. Gilbert Gone Abroad.

District Superintendent of the Methodist church, Dr. R. H. Gilbert, and wife, have gone for an extended tour in England. During his absence, the Rev. Mr. Hoke, of Shamokin, will represent him in district matters.

Operation for Cataract.

Dr. J. J. Brown, of Bloomsburg, and Dr. C. Shultz of Danville, Monday, performed an operation on the eye of Thomas Buck, Danville, for cataract. The operation was a success.

"Bob" Burdette Ill.

Clergyman, Once a Newspaper Man, in Serious Condition.

The Rev. Robert J. Burdette, the humorist and pastor of the Temple Baptist church at Los Angeles, Cal., is reported seriously ill at his cottage at Clifton-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Burdette was to have returned to his pastorate August 15, but will be unable to do so. He said that his resignation was in the hands of the church trustees, and, though they had not accepted, he added that he would not resume his pastoral duties and never again would be more than an occasional preacher in the big church that was built for him.

Mr. Burdette visited Bloomsburg several times as a humorous lecturer, and has many friends here who will regret to learn of his ill health.

Large Railroad Orders.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have received orders from the Hill lines for fifty-seven new locomotives to cost about $1,000,000. The Great Northern ordered twenty-five passenger and ten freight locomotives, the Northern Pacific seventeen passenger and the Burlington five freight locomotives. From the Pullman Company the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has ordered 130 new passenger coaches. The Cambria Steel Company will make 600 and the Standard Steel Car Company 2,000 steel coke cars for the Pennsylvania.

Farmers' Picnic.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties will be held at Grass Mere Park, on Thursday, September 2nd, 1909. The public is cordially invited. Two good speakers have been secured by the Grange and will be present to deliver appropriate addresses. All who desire can secure a good dinner on the grounds for 50 cents. Other stands will be on the ground where sandwiches, coffee, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. can be procured. A good band will be in attendance. Two games of base ball will be played; morning between Benton and Berwick; afternoon between Benton and Nanticoke. For special trains, rates and other information see posters. tf.

Symphony Orchestra.

Charles P. Elwell has organized the Elwell Symphony Orchestra composed of the following well known musicians: Charles Potter, violin; Charles Alexander, violin; Emerson Davis, violin; Edward Holmes, violin; Lloyd Kitchen bass; John Arkwright, flute; Clyde Hower, first clarinet; H. G. Eshleman, second clarinet; Edward Searles, first cornet; Ray Cain, second cornet; Clarence Piper, trombone; George Kitchen, drums and traps. They furnished very good music for a dance at the Midway last evening.

Williamsport Commercial College.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and Preparatory School. Largest Commercial School in Central Pennsylvania. Fall term begins September 1st. New Catalogue gives the names of 900 students holding positions. Write for it.

F. F. HEALEY, Prop.

Cave In at Wilkes-Barre.

A section of the east end of Wilkes-Barre, covering twenty-five acres, was considerably damaged last Friday by a cave-in at the old workings in the Baltimore colliery, which caused a subsidence of the surface. Several streets were badly damaged, being broken up, opened by crevices and cracks, while the water and gas mains were broken and the foundations of a large number of houses cracked and twisted.

The big roundhouse and the yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were also damaged considerably, and it is feared the subsidence may extend to the main tracks.

In an effort to prevent the workings caving in more, the officials are flushing culm into them to fill them up.

Stopped Penny Coinage.

The new Lincoln pennies, which appeared last week, have aroused considerable unfavorable criticism because the initials of the designer, Victor D. Brenner, appear very conspicuously on the reverse side of the coin. The Philadelphia Mint struck off twenty-eight millions of them, then orders were received from the Treasury Department to discontinue the coinage. Whether or not more are to be coined in view of the existing criticism, depends upon the decision of the Treasury authorities.

THE TARIFF ATTACKED.

Democratic leaders make no concealment of their purpose to draw freely from Republican speeches for their ammunition in the next campaign. The *Congressional Record*, which is still appearing carrying the surplusage that could not be handled in regular editions, teems with incendiary speeches on the tariff delivered by Republican Senators.

"The best Democratic speech on the tariff," according to minority leaders, was delivered by Senator Clapp, of Minnesota. He denounced the tariff bill as a sham from cover to cover and declared just before leaving Washington on Monday that he would criticise the new law from the stump. Senator Dolliver, of Iowa used strong language in characterizing the tariff bill, speaking of it as an effort to dupe "with humbug and misrepresentation."

"There is coming a day of reckoning," said Mr. Dolliver. "No English speaking people will commit the manufacture of their clothing to a syndicate with a license embedded in its laws to make its own terms with its customers, wholly uninfluenced by the market conditions of the outside world."

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin has already hit the Chautauqua circuit and is saying things about the new tariff law that the Democrats declare gleefully to be hot stuff.

Representative Davis, an insurgent Republican from Minnesota, gave out a statement recently in which he went after the tariff law hammer and tongs, declaring that it was in violation of the party's platform pledges and expressing the belief that public sentiment will force Congress at the December session to revise the tariff downward.

Stamp Out the Cigarette.

It is a notorious fact that there are many minors fast becoming addicted to the cigarette habit. On the streets and everywhere they smoke the little brain sappers with gusto and impunity. It is useless, however, to repeat the medical warnings against the practice. So far as the boy is concerned, it is up to him and his parents to the extent of his own action in the matter of smoking. But beyond the personal habit, there is another responsible party—the tobacco dealer. A boy cannot smoke cigarettes unless he can get the stuff, the cigarettes or the cigarette papers. Now the selling of either to a minor is a misdemeanor, the penalty upon conviction being a fine of not more than $300 nor less than $100.

Where do the boys get the "dope," as they term it, with as much comprehension as their elders? Get it, they do, somewhere, either directly from the dealers or through some older individual who ought to know better.

But the law is plain here. It reads that if any person shall furnish cigarettes or cigarette papers, by gift, sale or otherwise the same penalty attaches. Every man who furnishes in any manner the "coffin nails" to minors violates the law and takes the risk of its punishment. Why not enforce the law against all violators alike?

Farmers Too Slow Said Farmer Creasy

Farmers are too slow, the members of the Lackawanna County Grange were told by the Hon. William T. Creasy.

The Grange held its annual picnic at Northern Electric park, and he was one of the speakers. He has represented this county for years in the legislature at Harrisburg, and his subject related specially to what farmers ought to do to secure legislation.

From his experience, he said, he saw frequently a chance to get beneficial legislation passed if it was backed up by the sentiment of the farmers.

The only way to get anything at Harrisburg, he said is to go after it, ask for it, and show the powers that rule that you want it, otherwise they'll take it for granted that you are satisfied and want nothing. In that way you'll get nothing.

Though he is a Democrat, he didn't appeal to any partisan spirit at all, simply to farmers as a body to work through their associations in asking for what they consider their rights.

More Lincoln Cents Soon.

Officials of the mint bureau expect that the coinage of the new Lincoln cents with the first two initials of Victor D. Brenner's name removed, in accordance with instructions from Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, will be resumed the latter part of this week in the Philadelphia Mint. The work of removing the initials from the dies will require only a day or two.

A Million for New Trolley Line.

Work Will Start This Fall on Sunbury-Milton Electric Road.

A mortgage for a million dollars has been filed at register and recorder Nicely's office in the court house at Sunbury, made out by the Sunbury, Lewisburg and Milton Electric Street Railway company to the Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Co. The incorporators are Henry Lyons, Guy Webster, C. M. Clement, J. C. H. Newcomer and Boyd A. Musser. The line contemplated is from Sunbury to Milton through Northumberland and Lewisburg.

The line will run up Front street in Sunbury to the borough limit. A bridge will be built to Packer's Island. The right of way has been secured over the island.

Another bridge will be built at Northumberland. The line thus far will closely parallel the Pennsylvania. At Northumberland the line will cross the right of way of the Pennsylvania railroad, probably by subway, and will go to Duke street. There they have an option on the VanAlen property on the corner of Duke and Front streets which will be used as a station. The line will run up Duke street and then through the open country close to the classification yards to a point opposite Winfield.

A bridge will be built across the river at Winfield. As this will be a toll bridge additional revenue will be secured from this source. From Winfield the line will follow its right of way, which has already been secured, to Lewisburg and Milton. The mortgage will be sufficient to finance the enterprise. The company announces that work will be started in the fall of this year, all the necessary surveys having been made and the expenses calculated.

This line, with the Sunbury and Selinsgrove, with which it will connect, will in its full length tap Selinsgrove, Shamokin Dam, Sunbury, Northumberland, Winfield, East Lewisburg, Milton and West Milton. The company estimates that the population reached will be 1,000 to every mile of track.

Figures show that the S. & S. line is one of the best built and best paying suburban trolley lines in Pennsylvania. The new line will be an even better paying proposition, especially in view of the increased population at Northumberland due to the building of the new yards.

State to Protect Timid Fisherman.

Hereafter it will be dangerous for any one to impersonate a fish warden and frighten timid fishermen along the streams of this State.

It seems that according to what Fish Commissioner Meehan has heard, there are men in the State who profess to be fish wardens and make arrests of fishermen, alleging that they are violating the fish laws. What their purpose is has not yet been developed, but blackmail is supposed to be the object. Now a fish warden is a State appointed officer, and as such it is illegal to impersonate him. Commissioner Meehan was of that opinion, but to make sure he referred the matter to the Attorney General's Department, asking whether a citizen not a fish warden could pretend to be such an official.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General Hargest has rendered a decision that a fish warden is an officer under the Act of Assembly empowering certain officers to make arrests, and to impersonate him is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Commissioner Meehan will cause the arrest of any person pretending to be a guardian of the fish when not authorized to make such a claim.

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The fine residence property of the late Judge E well is for sale.

Location:

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Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN
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large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a **Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.**

Will be sold on **easy** terms. Apply to

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The Boy Who Ran

The boy was running at a steady pace. The pace was not a fast one—it might have been called a jog trot. The boy trotted easily, his clenched hands against his breast, and his chin up. He might have been twenty, but he had a boyish look that was emphasized by his smooth cheeks, his curly hair and his big blue eyes.

His trot carried him by an elderly woman in a phaeton drawn by a fat and slow paced horse. He did not look around as he moved ahead. He was interested in his task, and more especially in the road ahead of him.

The elderly woman looked after him curiously. Then her look suddenly changed.

"One of those invalids from the sanitarium, I 'spose," she murmured half aloud. "They do set 'em the most outlandish tasks. Poor boy. He's thin enough now without getting any thinner. An' he looked like quite a worthy young man, too."

She touched up the fat horse with the whip lash, but the sagacious animal merely shivered slightly and steadily plodded along.

Presently she came in sight of the boy. He was walking now, walking with a firm stride, his arms dangling and his head well up.

The old lady coaxed the fat horse into a trot.

"Now, Billy," she said, "you've been having things made easy for you all the way. Let's see how grateful you are. Gitap."

The fat horse, as if acknowledging the possession of a conscience, quickened his pace, and after a little steady effort caught up with the stranger whose pace had again slackened.

The woman drew the fat horse down to a walk.

"Good mornin', young man," she said in her brisk and yet pleasant voice. "How do you find yourself this morning? Better, I hope?"

The boy looked up at her. She noticed that he had high cheek bones and many freckles. And there were two red spots on his freckled cheeks.

"Yes, ma'am, better," he answered and there was a queer twinkle in his blue eyes.

"I'm glad o' that," she said. "It seemed to me that the treatment looked a little severe."

"It's the treatment I need, ma'am."

"But you can't gain any flesh running about the country in that way."

The blue eyes twinkled again.

"No, ma'am, but I can lose some."

She stared at him.

"Is it recommended to you by a doctor—a regular physician?"

"No, ma'am. It's recommended all right, but not just to me. But I know it's what I need. I ain't rich enough to have a doctor, so I'm lookin' after myself."

The gray eyes were dimmed by pity.

"Poor boy," she said.

The tone touched the stranger.

"I don't mind it," he laughed. "I'm pretty comfortable."

The motherly face was still clouded.

"I guess those doctorin' folks in the village mean well," she said, "but sometimes their ways of helpin' people seem a little severe. I'm goin' to the village. Won't you get in the buggy an' finish out your treatment a little more comfortably?"

He shook his curly head.

"That wouldn't help me any, thank you, ma'am. But I'll walk along side your carriage, if you'll let me."

"To be sure you may," the old lady replied. She drew up the reins and spoke to Billy.

"That's a fine fat horse you have, ma'am," said the stranger as he strode along by the carriage wheel.

"Billy is a pet and sadly spoiled," said the old lady.

"Maybe a little of my treatment would help him, ma'am."

They both laughed at this and then the kind old face grew grave.

"Do you cough?" she solicitiously asked.

"No, ma'am."

"They don't in some stages," she murmured.

"I did cough a little," he explained, "but that was before my broken rib slipped into place."

"You had a hurt then?"

"Yes, ma'am. It bothered me quite a bit. You see I didn't know anything about it until—until it was all over, and the bone jabbed me in the lung."

Again the kind old face clouded.

"I have an excellent sirup for coughs," she said, "but as far as I know it isn't good for anything else."

A smile lighted the freckled face.

"Thank you, ma'am. If I get a cough I'd be glad to try it."

The old lady nodded.

"My name is Miss Summers," she said, "Ellen Summers. My home is back on the road where the big oak stands by the gate."

"I know the place, ma'am, an' a fine little place it is. An' a great oak it is, too. Sometime I'll drop in when I'm runnin' by an' have a taste from the glass that stands on the old well box, ma'am."

"You'll be quite welcome," the old lady told him. "We think the water is very good. An' there is always plenty of cold milk in the cellar, an' very often a pitcher of buttermilk."

"Thank you kindly, ma'am, I won't forget. But here's where I turn down the side street—an' so I wish you a very good day, ma'am."

She watched the slender figure as it strode away, and sighed.

"Poor boy," she murmured. "I 'spose they are very often like that—so sure they are going to get well again. An' maybe, it's just as well the folks don't tell him the truth."

And old Billy plodded along at his favorite gait and was not reproved.

It was two days later that the boy opened the gate and came up the path in the wide spreading shadow of the great oak.

The old lady was sitting on her vine covered porch. She shaded her eyes with her hand as he approached. He took off his cap.

"How do you do, ma'am?" he said. "I hope you are well."

She knew him then.

"It's the young man who runs," she said. "I am glad to see you again. Will you seat yourself on the porch?"

"I'll sit here, ma'am, thank you," he said and balanced himself on the edge of the porch flooring.

She looked him over carefully, noting again the red spots on his freckled cheeks.

"And which shall it be?" she asked. "Water, or milk, or buttermilk?"

"It will be buttermilk, ma'am," he answered. "If not too much trouble."

She speedily brought him the pitcher and he drank two glasses with a great relish.

"It's fine," he smilingly told her.

"And are you still continuing the treatment?" she asked him.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered, "an' it's helpin' me a great deal. I've lost three pounds in a week."

Her compassionate look came back.

"And have you no home?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," he answered. "I can't remember that I ever had a home. I'm just a boy out of the streets. I've taken a lot o' hard knocks, but I've never seen th' day when I didn't have enough to eat an' some kind of a place to sleep. An' that's about all there is to it, ma'am."

She shook her head at this somewhat grim bit of philosophy, but before she could answer it he had drawn away from the porch.

"This won't do, ma'am," he said and his eyes kept up their twinkling. "I'm forgetting the treatment. Every moment I loiter here adds an ounce or two to my weight. Goodby, ma'am, an' heaven keep you." And he loped down the walk to the highway and disappeared behind the high hedge.

"I wish old Dr. Phipps could see him," said the lady. "I feel sure his treatment is too severe. Poor boy, with no home, and nowhere to go in his last illness. I'll talk to Dr. Phipps about it."

Next day the good lady was urging old Billy to a faster gait when the boy, walking briskly, came along side the ancient phaeton.

"Good mornin', ma'am."

"Good morning." She looked at him closely. "Did you sleep well last night?" she asked.

"Never slept better," he answered. 'An' I've lost nearly another pound, ma'am. If I can get rid of two more I'll be in fine shape."

He laughed as he said this and nodded comically.

Her heart warmed to him. He was so light hearted, so careless, so indifferent to his own condition.

"I'm afraid it's not the right treatment," she said. "I wish to call in old Dr. Phipps. I will gladly assume the expenses. Come and make my house your home while he studies your case."

She spoke gently yet earnestly and the boy was much affected by her words.

"You're very good, ma'am," he said. "Better to me than anyone ever was before. You don't know who or what I am, an' yet you offer me a home. I ain't worth it, ma'am. I'm a bad lot. You're all mistaken about me. Listen, ma'am, an' I'll tell you the truth."

But before he could say more a sudden interruption startled them. From a cabin a few hundreds of feet from the highway, came a shrill scream.

The old lady stopped the fat horse.

"That's Bob Harris beating his wife," she said. "The miserable wretch must had a glass too much. Liquor makes him fighting mad."

Another scream rent the air. The boy squirmed uneasily.

"He's a cowardly dog," he growled.

"He's an ugly brute," said the old lady. "An' he's big and dangerous."

The boy hesitated.

"I—I would like to give him a wallop or two that he wouldn't forget, but I'm afraid," he said. "I'm afraid of getting hurt."

He flushed as he said this, but the old lady didn't notice him. Her gray eyes were fixed on the cabin door.

"He certainly would hurt you," she said.

The boy drew a quick breath.

"The first thing I remember hearing," he said, "was the scream of my poor mother when my brute of a father whipped her. I made up my mind that there would be no wife beating in any part of the town where I happened to be—and here I am, afraid the first time I hear a woman scream. But understand me, ma'am, I'm not afraid in my mind, but in my body. A single blow would spoil all the good work I've been doing. It's a shame, ma'am. It makes me blush."

"I don't blame you," said the woman. "You're weak and ill and Bob Harris is ugly and big and strong. I think I'll go and reason with him."

Before she could step from the phaeton a half dozen cries of sharp pain rent the air. The boy saw the woman recoil and noted the pallor that overspread her face. He flung his cap on the floor of the phaeton, and tossed his coat after it. Then he leaped the fence and ran toward the cottage. When he reached the house he pushed open the door and entered.

A moment after a babel of indistinct cries arose from the Harris home. This was followed by the sudden reappearance of the boy. He was in full retreat followed closely by the terrible Harris.

The boy ran a little ways and then something remarkable happened. The lad suddenly turned and attacked the big pursuer with tremendous vigor.

He rained blow after blow upon the wife beater. The brutal husband tried to ward off the attack, but hadn't the skill. He was forced backward, shouting and cursing. The boy, closely following, with lightning strokes, hammered down the big man's defense and finally forced him to the ground. As he fell he struck his head against the side of the house.

The boy was over the prostrate form in a flash and catching up the ruffian's head by the ears, banged it rudely against the side of the house.

At this the woman in the phaeton suddenly turned away.

Presently the banging stopped and the voice of the boy was heard. The woman could not hear the man's reply, but the banging at once recommenced. Then it suddenly stopped and the boy spoke again.

When the woman looked around he was climbing the fence and the man had disappeared. The boy took his cap and coat.

"He won't beat his wife again," he said. "He promised me. If he breaks his word I'll give him what I promised him."

The woman looked at him with something like admiring awe.

"Did—did you hurt him much?" she asked.

"I hurt him enough to make him go slow when he thinks of hurting his wife. It's lucky I didn't hurt him a good deal more."

His tone suddenly grew bitter.

"I—I made a fool of myself."

"I don't understand," said the woman.

"I lost my temper. That's the trouble with me. He made me mad. I should have laughed. Instead of that I got wild. I'll never succeed until I can keep a tight grip on my temper."

He seemed so discouraged that the woman put out her hand and laid it gently on his arm.

"Why," she cried, "you are hurt!"

"My knuckles are bleeding, that's all," he answered. "It doesn't matter."

"Get into the buggy," said the woman. "I'm going to take you home and tie up your hands. It's a small enough return to the man who has taught that dreadful Harris a lesson."

He took the seat meekly and she drove home and put a soothing liniment on his torn hands and tied them up and gave him food and drink. And presently he was resting in one of the easy rockers on the shaded porch.

"Are you quite comfortable?" the woman asked.

"I'm all right," he smilingly answered.

"And your unaccustomed exercise hasn't hurt you any?"

"Not a bit, ma'am."

She looked at him admiringly.

"You are quite wonderful," she said. "You come here, an invalid, and soundly whip Bob Harris, who is considered a great fighter, and make him beg for mercy, and then you say the exercise hasn't hurt you any."

The face of the boy grew grave. He hesitated a moment.

"Lady," he said, "I hate to tell you what I'm going to tell, but I must. You're all wrong about me—and I've let you go on making the mistake. I'm not an invalid. I'm not sick. I'm thin, perhaps, but I'm as hard as nails and strong as a horse. I came to the village because it's a quiet place and I've a friend there. And I've been running these roads to improve my wind and to get my weight down a few pounds lower. When I said I was afraid of being hurt it was true. To get hurt foolish is a serious thing in my business."

He paused and looked at the woman.

"What is your business?" she asked and her voice faltered.

"Lady," he slowly answered, "you have been very good to me—kinder than any woman I have ever known. I hate to hurt your feelings. But I'm going to square with you. My name is Danny Crane. I'm a professional fighter, a prize fighter. Two weeks from to-day I am to fight for the lightweight championship."

He paused and looked out across the garden.

The woman sat very still. Her Puritan instincts were outraged by this confession. All her life-long moral training revolted against it. The roof of her quiet porch was sheltering a degraded creature of the shameless arena. She looked at the boyish face and the bandaged hands.

A moment later Danny Crane felt a light touch on his shoulder. He looked up quickly and encountered the woman's misty gaze.

"I'm sorry you're a fighter," she softly said, "but if you must fight"—she drew a quick breath—"I hope you'll fight to win."—W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cat Saved Life of Mistress.

Mme. Marie Rayot's cat saved her mistress' life one morning last month. Mme. Rayot, who lives in Paris, heard the cat mew loudly, and jumped out of bed, thinking that it was after her birds, which were in the next room. As Mme. Rayot rushed into this room a burglar knocked her candle from her hand and caught her by the throat and attempted to strangle her. He let her go, however, with a cry of pain, and when Mme. Rayot's shrieks brought in the neighbors it was found that the cat had scratched out one of his eyes. An accomplice of the burglar was found hiding under a bed.

ROTHSCHILD HEIR DIED FOR A GIRL

World's Richest Banker Planned to Break Up Love Affair and Tragedy Resulted

GOLDEN BARON COMMITS SUICIDE

Father's Plans to Make Him Forget His Pretty Peasant Sweetheart Went Awry—Fate of the Young Man a Terrible Retribution.

Vienna, Austria.—With all of the great wealth that has bulwarked the Rothschild family against hurt and sting of evil circumstances, there has crept into the domestic circle of Baron Albert de Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the famous banking house, grief and sorrow that money can never wipe away.

The Baron Oscar de Rothschild, youngest of the six sons of this branch of the family noted for its wealth and beneficence, is dead, a suicide.

So stricken was the father when he was summoned from his bank to his home and found there his son dead with a bullet hole in his head that he sought to cover the case with a report that his boy, the young baron, had died of apoplexy. It did not remain long hidden.

The authorities were compelled to examine the body before granting the burial certificate and the story of apoplexy fell to pieces.

With the knowledge that the young Baron had killed himself, came the rest of the story, a story of an attempt to play wealth against the natural instincts of young humanity.

The young Baron, who reached his majority only a few months ago, fell desperately in love with a comely girl of poor parentage. Her beauty enthralled him, and he vowed that he would marry her. To the Rothschilds, who have finally reached into the highest aristocratic circles of Europe, the idea of the young man marrying a woman of humble parentage was repulsive.

The father argued with the son, and the son with the father. The one was old and rich, and the other was young and impulsive.

The Baron Albert, as keen a man in finance as lives to-day, laid out a plan of defeat for his son. He would trick him neatly into abandoning his foolish young dream of love and violation of the family wishes. He sent the Baron Oscar on a trip around the world, gave him limitless credit, sent ahead of him messages to interesting and charming persons to take him and entertain him and make him forget this peasant sweetheart.

The young Baron went to England and to America, spent his money, was entertained freely, but always carried a heartache.

The trick that the father had planned seemed clever. While the son was away on his travels he used his vast wealth to buy off the pretty girl. He gave her a fortune for a dower when she married another man.

Then came home the Baron Oscar, weary of the entertainment given him in strange lands and eager only for the kiss of his peasant sweetheart and the feel of her soft arms about him. He hurried to her home to find she had married. He asked how this had come about. He could not believe it at first, and then he found that his father had accomplished this with money from the hoard of the Rothschilds. He went home, sought his bedroom and blew out his brains.

The death of the young Baron is considered in Austria to be a terrible retribution of his father for the part he has played in life. Although the most influential man in Austria and with great power because of his enormous wealth, he is not personally liked. He is a silent man, devoted to the piling of dollar on dollar and is considered unsympathetic.

He has ever been stern in his stand for the further honor and glory of the name of Rothschild and has carried this to an extreme.

So clannish was he in this regard that he married his double-first cousin, keeping the name and the prestige of the family within the family. His wife was Bettina, daughter of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Paris branch of the family. The first son, Baron George, went mad. The only daughter, Naomi, is a deaf mute. The mother died four years after the birth of the ill-fated Oscar, a victim of cancer.

The Baron Oscar was regarded by his father as the strongest of his children, a young man that gave promise of being powerful in finance as his ancestors had been before him.

He would have been one of the richest men in Europe.

Youthful Kansas Financiers.

Alma, Kan.—Some young boys near Alma have been practising high finance by gathering crow eggs and putting them in a hen's nest to be hatched. In Kansas a bounty of one cent is allowed for crow eggs, but there is a bounty of five cents on crows; and a sitting hen charges no commission.

Wasp Sting Leads to Death.

NAPOLEONVILLE, La. — Clovis Stansbury, aged thirteen years, accompanied by his grandfather, was driving a mule here when the animal felt the sting of a wasp and upset the vehicle. The lad's skull was crushed, but the grandfather escaped uninjured.

LARGE SNAKE AMONG BABIES

Throws Park Nurse Girls Into Panic, But is Ingeniously Trapped with Duck Eggs in a Box.

Bayonne, N. J.—A hungry boa constrictor, fifteen feet long and as thick as the leg of a longshoreman, caused a panic in City Park here. It threw habitual drunkards into a frenzy of fright, chased nurse girls and their little charges out of the park and caused six women who were caring for children in the playground to faint when the nurses spread the alarm that the big serpent was at large.

The boa constrictor even tried to get its coils about a large deer which was captured in Newark Bay a year ago. It was only by leaping a woven-wire fence, six feet high, and taking refuge in a shed that the animal escaped. The snake next turned its attention to Philip Leddy and John Mullin. They were paddling in the bay near the lower end of the park. They waded out until only their heads could be seen and yelled so loudly for help that the snake did not try to go out to them.

The cries of the boys resulted in the capture of the boa. William Lauterwich, a caretaker in the park, ran down toward the bay to ascertain what the trouble was. When he saw the snake coiled on the beach he turned and ran away. In a few minutes Lauterwich returned. He carried a large box with a lid on it. Inside, on straw, were ten duck eggs. Knowing the fondness of snakes for eggs he had prepared a trap for the fifteen-footer.

Putting the box down, the caretaker raised the lid, fastened one end of a long cord to it and then hurried with the other end of the cord to a nearby tool house. Soon the boa worked its way up to the box on a tour of investigation. It raised its head, looked in the box, saw the eggs and crawled inside to eat them at its leisure. Lauterwich immediately pulled the cord and thus closed the lid. Then he ran out and sat on the box until policemen arrived in a patrol wagon. In the box the snake was taken to Police Headquarters. The lid was nailed down, holes were bored in the box to give the snake a supply of air, and then the snake and the box were locked up in a cell. The police are endeavoring to discover the owner of the snake. It is thought it belongs to a showman.

"THE BOY AERONAUT."

New York City.—Frank W. Goodale, the original boy skypilot—using the term in its newest sense—arose out of the quiet of Palisade Park in Jersey to take a flier around the uptown of "little old New York." He crossed the river, sailed around Harlem for a spell, but finding it too slow up there decided to cut a few rings around Forty-second street and Broadway, and he did. He was certainly going some for a while around the famous old district, which has seen a good

Frank W. Goodale, Who Sailed Down Broadway, New York, in an Airship the Other Day.

many highfliers, but Frank made even the oldest rounder look up and take notice. Frank had a good reason for being up the air, though; his reason was an airship, hardly bigger than a toy compared with some others, but big enough to carry its young builder in circles a thousand feet above Long Acre Square and get him back to his Jersey anchorage in twenty minutes. Frank says himself that he is "only a kid," but his success in aeronautics has made the old wise men in the science come out of their sheds and pay attention.

LIVED AND DIED TOGETHER.

Inseparable from Childhood, Brothers Wished to Go That Way.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—Ernest Peo and John Peo, brothers, whose lives had been linked together from early childhood, are dead after having spent half a century or more in Berrien County.

Ernest recently became ill and a few days ago died. His brother John was so affected that before Ernest was buried he too had passed away and a double funeral was held. The brothers had been inseparable since coming to Michigan and had often expressed the wish they might live and die together.

Colt 17 Inches High.

St. Louis, Mo.—The smallest equine in St. Louis is Babe, which arrived at the stable of A. E. Geitz, 4706 Easton avenue, in a package brought by the equine stork. Babe weighed thirteen pounds when he was born and was one inch less than a foot and a half high, although he had grown some since he was born. The little pony is about the size of a bulldog. He is of a house gray color and perfectly formed.

Of Interest to Women

A Late Social Grafter Story—Many Hostesses May Have Had Mrs. Blank's Experience—Increased Demand For Candle Shades—How to Make Them Inexpensively.

Apropos of the social grafter, Lilian Bell tells this incident in the Smart Set:

We had been invited to dinner and the table was neatly and daintily set for four, when the telephone rang.

This is what we heard:

"Yes, this is Mrs. Blank. Oh, how do you do, Mr. Soper? Yes. Well, I'm afraid I couldn't this evening. I have made other plans. Why, yes, we are dining at home, but we have other guests already invited, and—well, you are very kind to suggest coming, but I am really afraid at this late hour that I could scarcely make ready for another. I—yes, it is very good of you, of course, but really I am afraid — Why, yes, there is tea in the house. Yes, even bread! Well, of course, if you put it that way, we shall be most happy to have you. We dine in ten minutes. Yes, I could wait twenty. Yes, do try. Good-by!"

The two men said something which began with "Well, I'll be something or other." In half an hour Mr. Soper arrived. The first thing he said was:

"I do believe that you Blanks are the only people dining at home to-night in this whole blooming town!"

"Is that so?" said Mr. Blank. "How do you make that out?"

"Why, I just stepped into Mrs. Hyphen's apartment—they are always away for the week-end, so I use their telephone—they never have told me not to—and I called up nearly everybody I knew to ask them if they didn't want good company for dinner, and until I struck your wife they were all either out or engaged."

We dined, and after several cigars Mr. Soper said:

"I say, Blank, old boy, just go to the telephone and call me East Carlinsville 36, will you?"

When East Carlinsville answered, Mr. Soper went to the telephone and said:

"That you, dearie? Well, I won't be home to-night. I am dining with the Blanks in their jolly little apartment, and we are having such a good time that I won't try to come out to-night. I may stay here if they ask me"—here a jovial wink came from Mr. Soper to the somewhat unresponsive Mr. Blank—"if not I'll get a bunk somewhere. Don't worry about me. I'm always all right. Good-by!"

Now, the tariff to East Carlinsville was eight cents, but Mr. Soper airily avoided mentioning the matter of settling, and when we left, Soper was explaining that he would find himself perfectly comfortable on the library sofa and urging Mrs. Blank not to go to a bit of extra trouble for him for breakfast.

Making Candle Shades.

The demand for candle shades has increased until their home manufacture has become a most fascinating occupation. For those who do not care to go on to the trouble of hammering brass or German silver shades, and who have not the talent to paint them with water colors, says the Boston Herald, this design for a tinted rice paper shade mounted on cardboard will prove welcome. The design is first stamped with carbon paper on a sheet of gray or black cardboard, the inked set portions are then cut out with a sloyd knife or a sharp penknife held as nearly vertically as possible, and the border and rings silvered over, if in gray cardboard, and gilded if in black.

A lining of rice paper is now fitted to the shades, after having first been tinted a deep rose or red with your water colors. The effect is most pleasing.

In stamping the design it would be well first to trace off two copies of the newspaper design, then lay the

three-thirds together so as to make a semi-circle before tracing them off on the cardboard. Trace on the wrong side of the cardboard if you use the black.

There is yet another way of using the design. That is, to transfer it as directed to white water-color paper of the heaviest weight and then line it in and fill the dark parts with flat washes of color. The lines, if made in black India ink and rather heavy, will form an interesting border round the color which fills in the different figures forming the pattern.

The exact measurement of the shade you will want has some bearing upon the height of your candlestick, but it hanges definitely upon the size of the mica protectors; a regulation size is 3 3-4 inches in depth. The material may be a water color paper or a tough parchment, either one bough with a view to its taking the paint. The shade is, in shape, a segment of a circle, and after the paint is dry the two ends of the circular paper are joined with three or four tiny brass rivets bought for the purpose.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

A BONFIRE OF BOOKS.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 15, '09—(Acts 19: 18-20).

The city of Ephesus in Paul's day was as full of magicians and necromancers as New York city is of fortune tellers.

And one of the most ludicrous spectacles imaginable of the attempt of the sons of Sceva to cast out a spirit from a demoniac is recorded in the story of today. They came into the presence of the patient and went through their incantations, pronouncing the name of Jesus as Paul did. But to their consternation the man cried out, "Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are you?" and he pitched into them tore their clothes off from them, and kicked them into the street. And the whole city laughed.

Not only so, but a serious moral effect was produced also. A conviction settled upon the whole community that Paul was right, and the wizards and black-art professors were wrong. Chagrined and ashamed at their failure, the dealers in forbidden arts themselves admitted their hypocrisy, deception and fraud, they turned from it in genuine repentance, brought all their books and implements of wickedness, started a bonfire in the market place, dumped the literature into the flames and kept stirring them up till the last leaf of the last volume went up in smoke. That was a remarkably thorough disinfection of the moral atmosphere in the streets of Ephesus. Those people literally burnt up property in the public street to the amount of about ten thousand dollars.

First Thoughts Best.

Now the first lesson is this: When men are convinced that reformation is necessary they ought to act instantly. Many a man sits cogitating so long over the question of duty that the eggs of his resolution are addled before he makes up his mind. We should not only strike while the iron is hot but make it hot by striking. If those Ephesian wizards had slept over the question of destroying their books, I very much doubt if they had done it. To say of any matter like this, "I will think it over," is usually to find a good many excuses for not doing it. He who hesitates is lost. Good resolutions are much like rare game; the wise hunter does not wait for the flock to settle, but takes it on the wing. First thoughts are best thoughts, and need no reconsideration. One would suppose to hear some people talk that the race is so determined on doing right, so bent and inclined heavenward, so liable to storm the portals of light and stampede into glory, that it is very essential to screw the brakes down hard, lest we should become righteous overmuch. There is not the slightest danger in that direction. Most of us need a spur more than we do a check-rein. There are plenty of brakemen on the heavenly train; what we need is a few more firemen to shovel fuel and attend to keeping the steam up.

Burn Your Bridges.

And the next thing is: Make thorough work of the reformation. Many a man goes back to his old ways because he makes the way of return so easy. When God took the children of Israel out of Egypt he put the Red Sea between them and their old home as speedily as possible. He got them away from the vicinity as quick as he could. He knew that the leeks, onions and garlic, would have a mighty fascination to the Hebrews as long as they stayed in the neighborhood, and he put them on a different diet the moment they began to get hungry, a plan which kept their attention till they got so far away they couldn't go back.

That was a wise general, who, on landing his troops in an enemies' country burnt his ships in the harbor. The soldiers realized then that it was victory or death, and the knowledge made every man a hero.

These Ephesians made it impossible to return to their old ways by burning their books. I have heard of a woman who felt that it was sinful to wear flowers and jewelry, and she took all her personal finery—and gave it to her sister. No! If it is not good enough for you, it is not good enough for anybody.

For if the gambler only puts his cards on the upper shelf, and takes them down now and then to dream over the games he used to play, he will end by going back. And if the drinking man only puts his decanter a little farther back on the shelf, and occasionally takes it down to hold it up to the light, and to smell of it, he will go back to drinking as sure as fate. And if the slave of tobacco keeps taking down his pipe and mourning over it, he will soon be burning the fragrant weed.

The only safe course, the only radical and thorough course, is to imitate the example of the Ephesian converts and make a glorious bonfire of the things of which you would be free.

KILLED IN HIS CAVE THEATRE

William Hicks, Amateur Showman, Cuts Live Electric Wire and Drops Dead.

Kansas City, Mo.—The boyish romance that goes with the digging of a cave turned to tragedy here when William Hicks, 14 years old, was killed by a shock from an electric wire which he was endeavoring to sever with a pair of nippers. It had been a summer of much interest for William and his three playmates, Nathaniel Fleming, Dan Davidson and Otto Smith. There was nothing to do except play and live, without the thought of grammar or geography. The boys were interested in electricity, a nickel motion picture show being the inspiration.

The boys began operations in a barn in the rear of Fleming's house, operations that were a thing of mystery to the other kids of the neighborhood, and about which the four boys told little but hinted much. Then opening day came. The "mystery" was a magic lantern show with an admission fee of six pins, and with all the improvements of any of the "avenue" theatres. There were electric lights, which the boys had wired there, and the slides were shown by the same process.

Business was so prosperous that the boys decided they needed an "office." An idea of a cave was romantic and suggestive of coolness, and with spade and pick the four worked hard in a vacant lot until the cave was made large enough for their needs. Then came the question of illumination. An electric light would be just the thing. Wires were strung from the barn, and the work of illuminating the cave began. The wire needed cutting, and, believing the current had been cut, young Hicks endeavored to sever it. He pressed the nippers against the deadly copper thread and penetrated the insulation. A scream followed, the boy's hold on the wire relaxed and he fell to the floor of the cave. The other boys ran for aid, but when Dr. Z. Nason reached the cave the lad was dead.

TRIPPED BY HIGH HEELS, SHE FALLS OUT OF WINDOW.

New York City.—High heels and a kimono of sheer silk nearly cost Mrs. A. W. Teele, wife of a well-known public accountant, her life. During

Tripped by High Heels.

the night she went to the window of the music room of her home, No. 422 West End avenue, to pull down the blinds. The sill of the window was only a foot above the floor, and as she leaned over, her heels slipped out from under her on her kimono and she fell headlong to the sidewalk.

Mrs. Teele's head struck the concrete pavement outside, and her physicians, Dr. H., Lyon Hunt,, Dr. W. G. Hoag and Dr. Roy Baum, feared that her skull was fractured.

Mr. Teele, who assisted District-Attorney Jerome in the Metropolitan traction inquiry, and was the chief aide to Comptroller Fitch in the exposures which marked Mayor Strong's administration, was in Washington when his wife was hurt. He returned early next morning.

RHEUMATICS GO UNCURED.

Police Refuse to Allow the Afflicted to Walk Barefoot on Oiled Streets.

Chicago.—Walk on freshly oiled streets in your bare feet and cure your rheumatism. This is the latest fad in Oak Park, but it struck a snag.

Several of the residents who objected to the presence of the unshod on the thoroughfares registered a complaint at the police station. Policemen were stationed at several corners and the barefoot folk were told gently but firmly to go to their homes. They were also told that oiled streets did not possess curative properties for rheumatism.

Dr. A. F. Storke, the village health officer, received many inquiries during the day regarding the fad. To all he answered that there was no healing power in the kind of oil used on the streets of Oak Park.

Says Ministers Will Anoint with Oil.

Chicago.—"In about three years, perhaps, ministers will be given authority and orders to anoint with oil," said Bishop Fallows a few nights ago. "It is true that some ministers would probably not be as efficient as others," he added, "but we see this difference in skill in the men who follow all the arts and professions. The cures which have been effected by anointing with oil have been marvelous."

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THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

NEW RASPBERRY PEST.

A raspberry pest, which is comparatively new, has appeared, and is liable to do considerable damage in different sections of Pennsylvania. Rapberry canes, girdled by this pest, have been received by State Zoologist Surface, at his office in Harrisburg, and in reporting on their condition, the Professor said:

"They have been girdled by an insect known as the raspberry-cane borer (*Oberea bimaculata*). The thing to do is to cut off the twigs just below the lower puncture and burn them. This will cause the plant to throw out side branches, and the damage will not be so great. It is a comparatively new pest in this State, and in some sections is entirely new. It would be well for all raspberry growers to unite for its suppression by cutting off and burning the injured branches at this time of the year, as there is practically nothing else that can be done to check its develpment and prevent its spreading."

RIDDING FIELDS OF DODDER.

There has been considerable complaint this year in regard to the appearance in grass fields of the plant known as Dodder. A specimen was sent to the Department of Agriculture from Lancaster county, and Professor H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, gave the following information in regard to it:

"The parasitic plant which you sent us is Clover Dodder (*Cuscuta Glomeraia*), as you suggested. I think that this weed will be entirely destroyed in the usual three or four years' rotation of crops, and even in less time. The best means of getting rid of it is to put the field into cultivation, or, where this is not practical, mow it as soon and as often as it comes into bloom and thus keep it from going to seed.

"It produces seed of its own, and these grow, sending up stalks until they are high enough to reach some plant to which they fasten, and from which they draw nourishment. Its own roots and stalk then die. It was doubtless brought into your field in the grass seed which you sowed last year. There has been quite an unusual amount of it in hay fields in this State during the past two years and it is quite a nuisance."

THE PLUM CURCULIO.

A well known Philadelphia attorney, having a country place, sent to Professor Surface, the State Zoologist, Harrisburg, specimens of peaches and apples which indicated, as he expressed it, that the trees seemed "to require some treatment."

The Professor gave the following answer: "The green peaches and apples which you sent to us are punctured by the Plum Curculio. This is a destructive beetle, which makes holes in fruit and lays its eggs therein. The eggs hatch and cause wormy fruit and the worms, also, cause the fruit to drop prematurely, as you have observed. The best to do now is to gather and burn the fallen fruit as fast as it drops, or at least once every few days. Of course, if there are many others in your neighborhood who likewise have this trouble and who are not doing the same, there is no need of you going to that trouble. Neighbors should co-operate to eliminate such pests. The proper course would have been to spray your trees with arsenate of lead, using two or three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture. If you had done this shortly after the blossoms dropped, and again repeated it in ten days, you would have destroyed these pests in the same manner as the Coddling Moth is disposed of. I trust you will do this another year."

THE STALK BORER.

A rhubarb stalk was sent to the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for examination, and Professor H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist found it infested by the insect known as the Stalk Borer (*Papaipema nitela*). In sending a report concerning this pest to the person from whom the specimen plant was received, Professor Surface said:

"This is a very curious pest because it bores in the stalks of many kinds of cultivated plants; likewise into other plants, as well as weeds, large enough to nourish it. I note with interest that you found it boring in corn stalks. It is destructive to potatoes and tomatoes, and to the stalks of many kinds of flowering plants, but I have not before found it in the rhubarb.

"I do not believe that you will continue to find it becoming a serious pest on the farm if you will follow the directions given below. You cannot kill it after it once attacks the plant, and save the infested stalk, because it bores in the inside and the remedies usually employed for insects will not reach it. Therefore, it must be destroyed, or prevented, by the following means:

1. Mow all weeds, of whatever kinds, that have stems large enough for the borer to enter. Do this at least once every six weeks.
2. Gather and burn all infested stalks, or parts of cultivated plants, as soon as the borers are seen.
3. As soon as potatoes are removed from the ground, rake the vines together and burn them immediately. Do not wait for the vines to become dry, but throw them on a hot brush fire at once.
4. Likewise, destroy tomato vines as soon as possible after the crop is gathered, and in fact other plants where this can be done.
5. Rotate, or change, crops, so that the same kind of crop does not grow many years in succession on the same ground."

Cabs for All the Drunks.

W. C. T. U. Will Ask Lawmakers to Provide for Them.

The drunker a man may get the more certain he will be to get home safely, if legislation indorsed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of York, Pa., should go into effect.

The white ribbon women propose that as an effective means to stop the selling of liquor to persons already intoxicated, a law be enacted compelling any retail liquor man who sells a customer enough to make him dizzy must pay for a cab in which to take the customer home.

In case the patron has visited other saloons earlier in the evening the proprietor of the one in which he first flies signals of distress is the party responsible for his fare.

Saloon men, who have heard of the project which the women propose to take to the Legislature, are against it; but cab men think it would be a good thing.

After the Bakers.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Will Analyze Samples Throughout State.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the bread now being sold in Pennsylvania contains alum, Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust will cause a large number of samples to be purchased in all parts of the State and analyzed. In all cases where traces of alum are found prosecutions will be instituted.

Agents for alum baking powder firms declare that alum used in bread or cake is evaporated by the baking process, and, while Mr. Foust says he is in no position to discuss this, he intends to find out by practical tests whether the people of the State are eating alum in their bakery products.

Bleached flour firms in western States have recently addressed letters to the commissioner asking about the sale of that product in this State, and the name of each firm has been forwarded to the federal authorities at Washington, for their information.

Don't Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Names of Veterans.

Local Post Wants List of all Gettysburg Heroes.

Officers of the local G. A. R. like in every other part of the state have received a communication asking that the names of all in this vicinity who fought in the battle of Gettysburg on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, be sent to the state pension agent at once. The state has appropriated money for the erection of a magnificent monument on the battlefield to the memory of her sons who took part in the struggle, and on the base of the monument are to be brass plates on which are to be the names of all those of the sons of Pennsylvania who participated in that great battle. The communication asks that the post members take the matter up, and get the names of every Gettysburg veteran, dead or living, his name correctly spelled and the regiment and company to which he belonged. Columbia county sent large numbers of men to the fight on the border line in '63. All the relatives of dead soldiers as well as those who survive after forty-four years of peace, should come forward at once and give the names of the veterans to the post in Bloomsburg. There is also a request in the letter for men who will look over the rolls of certain companies and select names of those who they knew, as the rolls are incomplete.

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The Corn Crop.

Will Be A Failure Unless Rain Comes Soon.

Farmers throughout this section are satisfied that if rain does not fall within the next few days there will be an almost complete loss of the corn crop. Corn has begun to tassel and in many fields the stalks are only a little over two feet. In others they are taller but in no place is the height of the growing fodder what it usually is at this time of the year. A visit by a reporter to various townships, where corn is regarded as a mainstay crop and the farmers have traditions of yields of the golden grain so large that agriculturists from other counties are tempted to demand proofs on the spot, but which the corn growers of these fertile regions say they can furnish without the least difficulty, developed the fact that, this year the corn growers are not only doubtful of the size of their crops, but that they will be thankful for a yield that they usually regard as beneath the dignity of their fat, well conditioned farms. Conditions in other places are no better and the farmers there regard their outlook for anything like a full crop as a disappearing quantity.

Old "Blue Laws" Banished.

Connecticut Repeals Ancient Statutes Regarding Sunday.

Both houses of the Connecticut Legislature have passed a bill repealing the so-called "blue laws" relating to Sunday observance, which forbid almost every form of recreation and secular activity. The laws, which have been seldom enforced, are relics of enactments by the law giving body of 1722.

One of the laws specifically repealed is that which provides for a fine of $4 on each person who shall attend a concert or entertainment on the Lord's day.

The new Sunday bill is short. It defines the Sunday, and prohibits all sports and secular activities "except such as are demanded by necessity and mercy and such as are for the general welfare of the community." The penal section provides both fines and imprisonment for violation. Under the words "general welfare of the community" Sunday base ball is probably permitted, and the advocates of the bill admit that the Courts must interpret the wording in several places.

For Discussions of Matters of Vital Interest.

Did you ever want to tell the public what you thought about some public question? Do you enjoy reading what others think on matters of common interest? Is there some old song or poem that you but half remember and would like to see in printed form? Do you want accurate information on some happening recent or remote? Read and use "*The Press Forum*," printed every day in *The Philadelphia Press*.

License Appeal Granted.

Justice John P. Elkin, of the State Supreme Court, has granted the Indiana brewery an appeal for a hearing from a decision of the Indiana County Court in refusing it a license. At the time the license was asked for a favorable petition signed by 3000 people was presented. A remonstrance, however, signed by 5000 persons, 3000 of them women, was also handed to the Court, with the result that the company did not get its license. It appealed to the Superior Court, but that body upheld the decision of the lower Court.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Freda Rabb Hall	In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa
vs,	Subpaena in divorce.
Walter Townsend Hall	No. 161 May Term, 1909.

To Walter Townsend Hall, Respondent in the above cited case. You are hereby notified, in pursuance of the order of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear in said Court on or before the Fourth Monday of August, 1909, being the 23rd day of said month, to answer petition heretofore preferred by the libellant. Freda Rabb Hall, your wife, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Freda Rabb Hall should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Hereof fail not, under the penalty of having the said petition heard and a decree of divorce granted against you in your absence.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

Clinton Herring, Attorney, 7-22-4t.

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J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
8-5 12-19
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
TO
NIAGARA FALLS
August 25, Sept. 8, 22, and Oct. 6, 1909
Round-Trip Rate $7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.
Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the
PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.
Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
6-24-15t
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.